

when it first commences to chirp, it gives a single prolonged trill of more slowly repeated notes, when the composite character of the chirp is much more readily detected; and afterward is quiet for a long while. When most actively chirping, however, the commencement of a strain is less vigorous than its full swell, and the notes are then repeated at the rate of about 120 per minute; it speedily gains its normal velocity. The note sounds exceedingly like the distant croak of toads (*Bufo*) at spawning season, but is somewhat feebler. Zetterstedt compares the chirp of the European species to the note of *Hyla arborea*.

Although belonging to the saltatorial Orthoptera, this insect, like the other species of its genus, is a poor leaper; *inepte salit* says Fischer of its European congener. But on the other hand, it can run backward quite as easily as forward,—a fortunate gift, as the greater part of its burrow is too narrow for it to turn in.

Samuel H. Scudder.

Hibernation of *Amphipyra pyramidoides*.

In Vol. VI, No. 2, of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, the Editor, in speaking of *Amphipyra pyramidoides*, says: "In what stage of its existence this insect passes the winter months, has not yet been determined. Whether the eggs, which are probably laid during August, remain dormant during the remainder of the summer and hatch early in the following spring, or whether the eggs hatch into larvæ early in the fall, and the larvæ, while still young, become torpid and sleep through the long winter months, remains undecided; we incline, however, to the latter view."

Observations that I have at different times made upon the habits of this moth, would lead to a different conclusion. While collecting *Catocalas* during August (1874) in Weston, Mass., I several times struck dead trees and raised a cloud of *A. pyramidoides* which flew out from under the loose bark. Tearing off the bark, I found hundreds of them, many living and some mere mouldy skeletons. I paid no particular attention to the fact at first, but afterwards, finding many trees inhabited in this manner, not only during the autumn, but also

during the next *spring*, I concluded that they must hibernate thus, in flocks, laying a portion of their eggs in the fall, and the rest during the following spring. I think the mouldy skeletons must be those of moths who were unable to withstand the winter, and died clinging to the bark, for in the spring there were some just beginning to mould, and others in various stages of decomposition.

Roland Thaxter.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

Authors and Societies are requested to forward their works to the Editor at the earliest date possible. We ask our readers to inform us of the publication especially of those works which are not generally consulted by entomologists.

B. Pickman Mann.

(Continued from page 104.)

* 248. The **Nat. Can.** [see Rec., Nos. 27-32], vol. vi, from p. 193, contains the following, and Nos. 249 to 254, all, as before, presumably by the Editor, l'Abbé L. Provancher.

a. Ravages of locusts at Portneuf checked by crows, p. 255. *b.* Announcement of an exhibition of insects to take place at Paris, Sept. 6-30, 1874, p. 268. *c.* Notice of Loew's Monographs of the Diptera of North America, vol. iii (1873), p. 269. *d.* Obituary notice of Mr. G. R. Croteh, p. 269. *e.* Abundance of insects in Canada this year, p. 272.

* 249. Les Ichneumonides de Québec avec description de plusieurs espèces nouvelles. (suite.) [See Rec., No. 28.] p. 200-205; p. 279-285; p. 298-301; p. 331-336.

Describes 12 (10 n.) spp. Cryptus, 16 n. spp. and genus Phygadeuon, 3 n. spp. Mesochorus, 4 n. spp. Mesostenus, 9 n. spp. Hemiteles, 3 (1 n.) spp. Trogus, 1 n. sp. Joppa; synopsis of the species in each genus; enumerates 58 spp.

* 250. Une Excursion à Montréal. p. 215-224.

Telyphonus giganteus from Florida; ravages of *Clisiocampa sylvatica*; abundance of *Macronema zebratum*; lists of 57 species collected.

* 251. Larves de Diptères sur un corps humain. p. 264-266; p. 319.

Ten young Tachinid (?) larvæ in the subcutaneous tissue of a baby; citation of similar cases.

* 252. Insectes nommés. p. 266-268.

Lepisma sp. from a well 107 feet deep.

* 253. Les Sauterelles. p. 270.

Excellence of locusts as human food.